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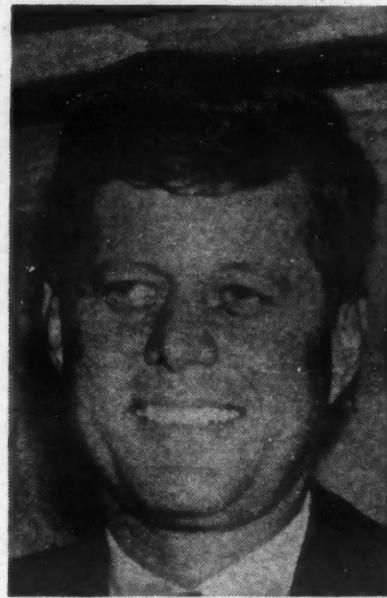
Sen. Kennedy, Chester Bowles Join Sponsors of Greenberg Testimonial

Two outstanding Americans have joined the distinguished roster of honorary sponsors of the RWDSU-Histadrut testimonial dinner in honor of Pres. Max Greenberg. The two are Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic Presidential candidate, and Chester Bowles, former Congressman from Connecticut and U.S. Ambassador to India.

Both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bowles expressed their pleasure at being invited to join as sponsors of the dinner, which will be held at the Commodore Hotel in New York on Sunday evening, Nov. 13. The affair will mark the wind-up of the RWDSU campaign to raise \$100,000 for construction of a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel, under the auspices of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor. Pres. Greenberg will be honored at the dinner for his leadership of the campaign.

Because of the pressure of campaign activities, both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bowles were unable to accept the invitation before letterheads and other printed material went to press. However, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, who is serving as dinner committee chairman, said that the two men would definitely be listed among the sponsors in additional material to be issued in connection with the affair. He expressed gratification that "both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bowles have taken time out of their incredibly busy campaign schedules to join in honoring Pres. Greenberg and to help us bring our Histadrut campaign to a successful conclusion."

Other honorary sponsors of the dinner are Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois, Jacob K. Javits of New York and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota; Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey; Mayor Robert F. Wagner and City Coun-



SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY



CHESTER BOWLES

cil Pres. Abe Stark of New York City; and Reps. James Roosevelt of California and Emanuel Celler of New York.

Honorary chairmen of the campaign are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; United Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin; and Arthur J. Goldberg, coun-

sel for the AFL-CIO.

Heaps reported that requests for tickets were coming in at an excellent rate. He noted that several locals in the New York City area had already exceeded the pledges they had made earlier in the campaign, and predicted that the dinner would be an outstanding success.

Bucks-for-COPE Near \$12,000 Mark

A fine response to Pres. Max Greenberg's appeal to all RWDSU locals to rush in their COPE contributions was evidenced during the past two weeks, as the total of contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education went nearly to the \$12,000 mark. This was an increase of more than \$5,000 in the total of \$5,916 reported in the last issue of *The Record* two weeks ago.

Reports coming in from locals indicate a greater political awakening among rank-and-file members than ever before. Local leaders report a ready response among great sections of the membership

to appeals to contribute to labor's campaign on behalf of Sen. Kennedy and liberal candidates for Congress and other elective offices.

Pres. Greenberg pointed out that "the requests for assistance for many good candidates are coming in at an even faster rate than the contributions. While our drive will continue through Election Day and beyond it, every dollar we can turn in now will have much greater effect than money that is contributed later."

"But it's not only a question of money," he continued. "A member who makes a contribution to COPE has a stake in the election results. He's more likely to

be concerned with getting every voter in his family out to the polls, and to talk to his friends, neighbors and shopmates about the issues in the campaign. If we are ever to mobilize American labor to use its full strength politically, we have to make a start—and the COPE campaign is the starting point for all of us."

Greenberg noted that the RWDSU's political action program is not confined to COPE fund-raising alone. He pointed out that the RWDSU is active in the AFL-CIO registration drive, and that many RWDSUers are serving on local campaign committees in their communities.

Labor Backs United Funds

WASHINGTON (PAI) — AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on all AFL-CIO members to lend their full support to this year's United Fund and Community Chest campaigns. The AFL-CIO president predicted that the 13½ million men and women of the federation would give their whole-hearted support just as will other good citizens.

Urging all union members to "give generously," Meany said the campaigns have "the official endorsement of the AFL-CIO."

"The AFL-CIO, through its Community Service Activities, participates officially in United Fund and Community Chest affairs on a day-to-day, year-round basis," he pointed out, adding, "This continuing cooperation is necessary in order to get the job done."

In a letter to Oliver G. Willits, national chairman for the United Community Campaigns of America, Meany noted that the contributions of union members "to us are not only a matter of giving, but of working as well, just like good citizens of the community."

"We in the labor movement believe strongly that we should be—and we want to be—part of the community in which we live. We want to carry our share of responsibility in community affairs."

COPE Scoreboard for RWDSU Locals

Local No.	City and State	Amount	305	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	419.00
1S	New York, N.Y.	1,000.00	338	New York, N.Y.	3,000.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	85.00	379	Columbus, Ohio	400.00
27A	Newport News, Va.	49.00	386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	49.00
50	New York, N.Y.	590.00	390	Cincinnati, Ohio	60.00
87	Saginaw, Mich.	114.00	503	New Orleans, La.	85.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	18.00	530	Fremont, Mich.	39.50
94	Marysville, Ohio	70.00	690	South Bend, Ind.	16.00
102	Corinth, Miss.	22.00	721	New York, N.Y.	444.00
108	Newark, N.J.	1,000.00	780	New York, N.Y.	50.00
115	Depew, N.Y.	35.00	850	Girard, Pa.	200.00
125	St. Joseph, Mo.	102.00	860	Waterloo, Iowa	25.00
149	Glendale, W. Va.	133.50	880	Springfield, Ohio	19.00
180C	Port Gibson, Miss.	32.00	890	Tampa, Fla.	24.00
184L	Kansas City, Kans.	180.00	906	New York, N.Y.	1,250.00
226	Trenton, N.J.	200.00	923	New York, N.Y.	100.00
228	Bristol, Pa.	119.00	934	Danbury, Conn.	63.00
256	Cincinnati, Ohio	759.00	1064	Detroit, Mich.	344.00
258	Cincinnati, Ohio	17.00	1199	New York, N.Y.	500.00
260	New York, N.Y.	44.00	1814	Port Arthur, Texas	85.00
273	South Bend, Ind.	10.00			
277	Dillonvale, Ohio	77.00			
				Total	\$11,829.00

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rwdsu RECORD

LABOR GOES ALL-OUT FOR KENNEDY; NATIONAL SWING TO DEMOCRATS SEEN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Organized labor's mounting drive to put Sen. John F. Kennedy in the White House and elect a liberal Congress has reached a feverish heat as enthusiasm for the Kennedy candidacy rose everywhere. Sen. Kennedy carried his presidential campaign from coast to coast proclaiming the Democratic Party as the party of liberalism and pledging that if elected the United States will "move again"

Labor Sets Up Nat'l Campaign HQ in Capital

WASHINGTON, D.C. — "Labor's Committee for the Election of Kennedy and Johnson," was formed late in September with an initial membership of 55 top officials of national AFL-CIO unions and has opened campaign headquarters at 1801 K St., N.W. in Washington. George M. Harrison, Chairman of the committee announced. The committee will help to supplement the activities of labor organizations throughout the United States for the election of a Democratic administration.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg will represent the International Union on the committee. The RWDSU Executive Board last month endorsed the candidacy of Sen. Kennedy by a unanimous vote. Many RWDSU local leaders and members are playing an active role in the campaign in various parts of the country.

Harrison, who is president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, said, "The election of a Democratic administration is essential for the country, both from the point of view of its internal welfare and its external security. We will do everything in our power to see that the issues of this campaign are laid before the workers and their trade union organizations in every part of the country. We are sure that, once fully informed, the people will see that it is in their interest to vote for Senators Kennedy and Johnson.

Eli L. Oliver, economic adviser to the Railway Labor Executives Association, whose service to the labor movement in political activities extends through the past 25 years, was elected secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Oliver declared: "The great majority of the newspapers in this country are controlled by big business or high finance whose natural habitat is the Republican Party. The news and editorial policies of these papers are distorted by the special interests of their business offices, which are often opposed to the public interest and often identical with the wishes of the Republican Party. These controlled newspapers twist and slant their news and comments in favor of the Republican candidate. It will be one of our functions to correct these distortions by helping the labor press, which numbers hundreds of publications, to bring the facts to their millions of readers."

to meet the domestic problems and reassert leadership of the free world.

Opening a final four-week drive in which he will concentrate on the populous industrial states commanding a majority of the electoral college votes, Kennedy was obviously heartened by what appeared to be a spontaneous outpouring of hundreds of thousands to hear and greet him.

Encouraged also by widespread surveys showing tremendously favorable reaction to his first national television debate with Vice-Pres. Nixon, Kennedy repeatedly hung a "conservative Republican Party" label on his presidential rival.

While Kennedy and his GOP opponent, carried their campaigns to the far reaches of the country, trade union members engaged in "grass roots" political action work to a degree rarely reached before.

"Frankly, we're extremely enthusiastic and hopeful over the 'crash' registration campaign currently carried on by AFL-CIO in cooperation with other community groups, as well as the success of COPE's own campaign," COPE Director James L. McDevitt said.

There is no way to estimate the full significance of the "crash" registration program now taking place throughout the country. Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D., N.J.), who is heading up the registration effort for Kennedy, says that there will be a minimum of 10 million new voters this year. Figures from all states show that by far the bulk of these voters are registering Democratic.

The AFL-CIO is working in the various communities on a non-partisan basis wherever possible.

New York Registers Voters

In New York City some 10,000 union volunteers are mobilizing potential voters. Workers are being recruited from affiliates of the Central Labor Council. Union officials here said it is the most intensive registration drive since 1944.

In St. Louis, trade unionists put 407 members to work on one special registration day. The results was 85,077 new registrants. Unionists believe that most of these are Democratic votes. Another special registration day is planned.

Other excellent reports are coming in from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Los Angeles.

Beyond this, however, a growing number of international unions are putting their "enthusiastic" stamp of approval on the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and setting in motion their plans for registration, COPE dollar collections and, finally, "get-out-the-vote" for the crucial day, Nov. 8.

Many international unions postponed their conventions until after the political conventions in July and until after the AFL-CIO General Board met to consider an endorsement for President and Vice-President.

Kennedy has probably spoken to a record-breaking number of union conventions. Two unions, the Machinists and the Carpenters, invited both the Massachusetts Senator and Nixon.

10,000 Hear Kennedy

The drama of Kennedy speaking one morning to the Machinists' conclave in St. Louis and Nixon speaking the following day was widely reported in the newspapers. The doors were opened to the public and, in addition, to 1,500 delegates, about 10,000 heard Kennedy and 6,000 heard Nixon.

Nixon touched-off a line at the IAM convention which he has since used in his campaign. He declared that he will not vote 100 percent "for" any group in our population. Trade union complaints against Nixon, however, are that he supports the cause of working people so seldom and the interests of big business so frequently.

Meanwhile, the formation of "Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson" to assist and supplement the efforts of state



THAT ISN'T CONFETTI drifting down from offices of Kentucky State AFL-CIO (marked by Kennedy banner) on Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon as his motorcade toured Louisville. It's a shower of COPE voting records which illustrate wide gap between Republican candidate's promises and his party's performance.

and local labor organizations for the election of the Democratic tickets has been announced.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was elected chairman of the organization by representatives of 55 national unions of the AFL-CIO and the railroad brotherhoods. Headquarters of the committee have been established at 1801 K St., N.W., Washington. Campaign activities will be managed by Eli L. Oliver, economic advisor of the Railway Labor Executives Association, who was elected secretary-treasurer.

Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the IBEW, and Arthur Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, were elected co-vice chairmen.

This will be the first such committee to operate in a presidential campaign since the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955. Both the AFL and CIO organized separate committees, which co-operated closely, in 1948 and 1952, but no national committee was established in the 1956 campaign. Harrison was chairman, and Oliver, secretary, of the joint AFL-railroad brotherhoods committee in both 1948 and 1952.

AFL-CIO Registration Drive on Throughout U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor is doubling its efforts to get as many AFL-CIO members as possible registered for the Presidential election next month. The Federation has noted that the outcome in several states may depend on the number of voters who register and get to the polls. The heavy registration will provide decisive aid to Senator John F. Kennedy, who has received full labor backing in the Presidential campaign.

The AFL-CIO's registration campaign is being financed by a special \$500,000 fund contributed by affiliated International Unions. The RWDSU has already sent in its contribution to this fund, Pres. Greenberg reported.

RWDSU locals throughout the country are participating fully in the drive to get as many members as possible registered. In New

York, locals of the RWDSU are active in the Central Labor Council's drive to get the city's 1,000,000 unionists and their families registered.

Residents of New York City can register during the week of Oct. 10 to 15 at several hundred regular polling places in the city.

Listed below are the states where registration is still open. RWDSU members living in these states are urged to check with their local union or election board for places of registration.

- ALABAMA: Oct. 28.
- CONNECTICUT: Oct. 15
- DELAWARE: Oct. 15.
- ILLINOIS: Oct. 10
- INDIANA: Oct. 10.
- IOWA: Oct. 10.

KANSAS: Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Oct. 18; elsewhere Oct. 28.

MICHIGAN: Oct. 10.

MINNESOTA: Oct. 10.

MISSOURI: Kansas City, Oct. 12; St. Louis, Oct. 15; varies elsewhere.

NEBRASKA: Lincoln and Omaha, Oct. 28; elsewhere, Oct. 29.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: cities, Oct. 29; towns, Nov. 5.

NORTH CAROLINA: Oct. 29.

TENNESSEE: Counties over 25,000 population, Oct. 19; elsewhere, Oct. 29.

TEXAS: No registration; poll tax receipt required to vote.

VERMONT: Nov. 5.

WISCONSIN: Oct. 26.

70,000 Strike at 55 Plants Of General Electric Co.

NEW YORK CITY—Refusal of the General Electric management to accept mediation, arbitration or extension of the agreement—or to budge one penny from its only offer in negotiations—brought on a strike of 70,000 workers in 55 plants of General Electric on Oct. 3.

A bitter strike was in prospect, as the company revealed its intention to encourage crossing of the picketlines by workers, and to recruit strikebreakers. The International Union of Electrical Workers, which called the strike, said it was approved by 42 of its 48 GE locals. In advertisements appearing in many newspapers, the union declared:

"This is a strike we in the union did not want. This is a strike which we in the union tried, in every honorable way we know, to avoid."

It then listed efforts of various mediators, including the governors of Massachusetts, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, to search out the facts and issues. Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts asked that the company and union extend the contract for 15 days while this was done.

"The union accepted the Governor's proposal in the interest of averting a strike. The company refused," declared the IUE advertisement.

The sole company offer, made Aug. 17, was a 3% raise now and 4% more in 18 months. The union has asked for yearly increases of 3 1/2%.

Meanwhile, other AFL-CIO unions representing GE workers are scheduling strike votes and setting up strike machinery should no contracts be negotiated by deadline dates.

Unions involved, in addition to the IUE, are the Machinists, the IBEW, the UAW, the Steelworkers and the American Federation of Technical Engineers. Representatives of the unions at a special meeting reported that they have all failed to reach an agreement with General Electric.

Union spokesmen asserted that present company proposals to some AFL-CIO bargaining units in the far west and midwest have differed substantially from offers made elsewhere. They said the proposals differed in the areas of wages, length of contract, plant inequities, vacations, and holidays.

The representatives charged that GE's tactic of making different proposals in different plant locations is a typical company maneuver aimed at destroying the solid front of the unions. They declared that GE "divide and conquer" efforts had failed and had served instead to anger bargaining units that have not been offered the new proposals.

Case Strike Settled

RACINE, Wis. (PAI)—The bitter, six-month strike of Local 180 of the United Auto Workers against the J. I. Case Co. has been settled with major increases, including first-year gains averaging 12 cents an hour.

The union came through the strike united despite repeated efforts by the company to break picket lines and otherwise undermine the strike. The secret ballot vote showed 816 approving the new, two-year contract and 360 opposed.

In addition to wage hikes the workers received other gains such as strengthened seniority rights and improved fringe benefits.



BIG BUSINESS BACKS NIXON: General Motors ex-Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, L and other big business leaders greet GOP nominee Nixon at the Flint, Mich. airport. It contrasted markedly with Sen. John F. Kennedy's welcome to Michigan by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and leaders of the state AFL-CIO.

Validity of 'Agency Shop' Tested in R-T-W States

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The controversial question of whether a union can negotiate an "agency shop" contract in a "right-to-work" state will be debated before the National Labor Relations Board here on October 27.

The Board announced that it will hear oral arguments by representatives of the United Automobile Workers and General Motors on whether the agency shop as well as the union shop is barred under "right-to-work" legislation authorized by the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Right-to-work" laws are generally limited to prevent the requirement of union membership as a condition of employment. Do they extend also to the agency shop provision of union contracts? These simply require employees who do not belong to the union to pay initiation fees and dues, thus doing away with the "free rider."

General Motors is charged by the UAW with violating bargaining provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to negotiate over an agency shop agreement for the company's Indiana plants. General Motors claims that an agency shop agreement would violate Taft-Hartley and, therefore, contends it has no obligation to bargain on the subject.

Stuart Rothman, NLRB General Counsel, supported by the union, contends: 1) Congress contemplated that agency shop agreements be legal as a solution to the free rider problem; 2) the Board in the past, both under the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, has found agency shop pacts to be valid.

Workers' Real Income Drops For Fourth Straight Month

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite Republican campaign claims of a prosperous economy, the "real earnings" of factory production workers have dropped for the fourth straight month.

The drop this time was not caused by an increase in the cost of living, which remained steady between July and August, but because of reduced overtime pay in several high paying industries, fewer workers employed in the upper bracket industries such as automobiles, and an increase in employment in the low wage bracket service industries.

What it added up to was an average drop of about 80 cents a week for production workers in their take home pay and a loss of about one percent in buying power over the month. "Real" earnings were off 1/2 percent over the year.

Average take home pay for a factory worker with three dependents was \$80.42 as compared with the high for the year of \$82.14 in January.

Average take home pay for the worker with no dependents was \$72.88 as compared with \$74.56 in January.

Although the cost of living for August remained at the record high of 126.6, it remained unchanged from July largely because of price reductions for food, house furnishings and new cars which offset price increases in gasoline, home ownership costs and apparel. The 126.6 rate was 1.4 percent higher than a year ago.

Fresh fruits and vegetables dropped during August as crops came in. August "white sales" plus sales efforts to clear large inventories of 1960 appliances brought price cuts in home furnishings.

As it has been since last November, the index for new cars continued a steady decline in view of the large supply of unsold cars still in dealers' hands.

The wages of about 110,000 workers are subject to review in August and it was estimated that about 70,000 will receive cost of living increases.

A total of about 63,000 workers, mostly employed by aircraft companies, will receive a boost of one cent an hour under a quarterly adjustment.

R-&W States Last in Pay

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Latest statistics on take-home pay for American workers show that the "right-to-work" states are overwhelmingly at the rear end of the procession.

Taking \$1,907 as average take-home pay for the 50 states, including Hawaii and Alaska, only one of the "right-to-work" states managed to do as well as the average state. That was Nevada, a heavy income state because of its gambling concessions.

All the rest were below the national average. With the national average at 100, eighteen of the nineteen "right-to-work" states rated as follows:

Mississippi	56	Virginia	84
Arkansas	63	Utah	86
South Carolina	64	Texas	89
Alabama	66	Arizona	90
South Dakota	67	Iowa	90
North Dakota	70	Nebraska	92
North Carolina	71	Kansas	92
Tennessee	72	Florida	93
Georgia	73	Indiana	98

Michigan First State to Pass 'Poorhouse' Medical Bill

LANSING, Mich. (PAI)—The paltry medical care for the aged program passed by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress now appears to be even less helpful than it seemed when it was signed into law by President Eisenhower.

The Republican-dominated Michigan legislature has become the nation's first to provide matching funds but has whittled the Federal bill down even further.

Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, Democratic candidate for governor, attacked the bill as a "poorhouse approach" and said that state Republicans "had cut the heart out of the program that was inadequate when it came from Washington."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who called the special session of the legislature to take action, said he was disappointed but had no choice but to sign the measure.

The Democratic leadership in the U.S. Senate, under Senator John F. Kennedy, had fought for a meaningful medical care for the aged bill which would be financed through the social security structure.

With the extreme limitations placed by the Federal legislation, Williams had asked the Michigan legislature to take action to meet the critical situation in Michigan.

However, the GOP dropped such items in the gov-

ernor's program as home nursing care, diagnostic services and nursing home care for up to 180 days following hospitalization or acute illness.

Rep. T. John Lesinski (D., Detroit), Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, protested that "the nursing home and diagnostic services are the most important parts of the bill because they reduce hospitalization costs."

The Republican measure has a stringent "means test" for determining eligibility including the amount of contributions which a son, daughter or estranged spouse should be making to the applicant under standards of the Social Welfare Department.

Williams declared that Democrats feel very strongly against this responsible relative clause.

"We do not like the means test in principle and we don't think it should exact the last ounce of blood," he said.

The two-part Michigan bill, which covers only six months, would expand medical services for about 60,000 persons over 65 currently getting state old age assistance. It would also provide service equal to Blue Cross-Blue Shield standards for another 60,000 medically "needy" elderly persons not covered by state assistance.

State officials figure the program passed by the state legislature would cost about \$11 million over the six months, with the Federal Government providing about \$7 million.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare's letters to all state governments urging them to cooperate with the program, which makes available Federal funds on a matching basis, has been cautiously received.

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller told a press conference that the present legislation just did not meet the needs and added:

"I am convinced that the rising public awareness of this problem for caring for our aged will produce further action in this area of medical care."

Although Rockefeller has endorsed Vice President Nixon, he is supporting a Kennedy-backed type plan to finance the program through social security.

There are only 16 states which direct or make money payments for medical care for all essential items. Eight states—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, South Dakota and Texas—make no direct payments for medical care under present law and cannot participate in the Federal-state program.

Notables to Address Dist. 65 Convention

SACKEETT LAKE, N. Y.—More than 1,000 stewards, rank-and-file local officers and staff members of the RWDSU's District 65 were gathering for the union's biennial convention Oct. 7, 8 and 9 as this issue of *The Record* went to press. The 1960 convention, at the Laurels Country Club in upstate New York, finds District 65 at the peak of its strength with a membership of 30,000. Among the speakers at the three-



MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Among notables to address District 65 Convention.

'1199' Scores New Advances In Organizing at Hospitals

NEW YORK CITY—Important new progress in the organization of hospital workers is reported by Drug & Hospital Employees Local 1199 of the RWDSU. Two new union shop contracts have been signed, and talks have begun with a third, Jewish Chronic in Brooklyn, the biggest hospital for chronic diseases in the city with some 650 workers.

The overwhelming majority of workers at Jewish Chronic Hospital have joined Local 1199, and the trustees have named a committee to discuss union recognition and negotiations for a contract.

Contracts have been signed with two homes and hospitals, Odd Fellows in the Bronx and Old Israel in Manhattan. This brings to nine the number of hospitals under contract with Local 1199, and to 3,000 the number of hospital workers covered by '1199' contract.

In addition, several thousand members of the union are covered by the settlement agreement reached last July with the assistance of Mayor Wagner at ten hospitals faced by a strike, and at additional hospitals which have accepted the settlement terms.

Organizing progress in recent weeks is reported by Local 1199 Pres. Leon Davis at a number of additional hospitals, including Brooklyn Eye and Ear, Caledonia, Joint Diseases, St. Luke's, Women's Hospital, Beth El, and a number of homes and hospitals.

At three homes and hospitals, Haym Salomon, Sephardic and Bronx Hebrew, substantial majorities are enrolled in the union and discussions with the management are expected to result in contracts.

Named to the local's executive board were:

Dulcia Barry, Rose Brelsford, Anna Cicchetti, Catherine Christoph, Jane Dubuc, Catherine McLean, Yvette Moss, Mary Perry, John Scampoli and Mary Turner, while Albert Giannini, Vincent Petrella and Anthony Votta were elected trustees.

The guest speaker at the installation meeting was John V. Cooney, secretary-treasurer of Local 282, New Haven, Conn.

\$1 Floor Now Covers Hospital Workers

New York's Minimum Wage Law in Effect

ALBANY—Most workers in New York State are guaranteed a minimum wage of \$1 an hour starting Saturday, Oct. 1, as a result of a new state law enacted earlier this year and now going into effect. Covered for the first time are employees of non-profit institutions, including hospital workers. This coverage was won after a determined campaign by the RWDSU's Local 1199, which has organized several thousand hospital workers.

The law closes gaps that have existed in minimum wage coverage of workers through state and federal laws. It also provides the first state-wide minimum wage set by law in New York history.

The new law, signed in April, has two main effects:

First, it broadens the coverage of state minimum wage standards from 1.3 million to about 2 million workers.

Second, it spells out a minimum hourly rate of \$1 an hour, for all minimum wage orders in existence as well as for new ones. It also provides that necessary higher minimums for individual industries may be established by wage boards

without the need for new legislation. Where higher minimums already existed, they continue to exist.

The state's original minimum wage law was enacted in 1937. That law did not specify a minimum wage in dollars and cents, and it did not specify the workers who were covered. Over the years, separate wage orders were issued for ten industries. The old wage orders have been revised to conform to the new law, which directs that they continue to exist.

The ten industries whose employees continue to be covered under modified orders are: retail trade, restaurant, hotel, building service, amusement and recreation, laundry, dry cleaning, beauty service, confectionery, and counselors in children's camps.

In addition, the new law extends coverage to miscellaneous industries and occupations with some 700,000 employees. These include about 300,000 employees of non-profit institutions. One new wage order has been issued for this miscellaneous group.

Commissioner Catherwood said that information on the new or revised wage orders has been mailed to some 300,000 employers affected.

The state minimum wage standards apply only to those workers who are not covered by Federal standards.

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Chicago Jt. Board Asks Elections At American Chicle, Stevens Candy

CHICAGO, Ill.—The RWDSU's Chicago Joint Board filed an NLRB petition Sept. 23 for representation rights on behalf of 200 workers at the American Chicle Co. plant in Rockford, it was reported by Henry Anderson, joint board president.

The petition-filing is part of the union's drive at three company plants in the United States and Canada, which employ a total of 1,400 workers.

Anderson also announced that the joint board has filed a petition on behalf of 175 employees of the Stevens Candy Kitchen in Chicago. The company is a box candy specialty house.

"An overwhelming majority of the Stevens workers have signed cards," Anderson said.

The union expects that an NLRB hearing on the American Chicle petition will be held this week in Rockford.

"We are running weekly meetings, which are well attended," Anderson said. A shop committee, composed of Violet Pond, Harold Vandersteeg, Bobby McNary, Purvis Purdon, Dorothy Bourdage and Jessie Walker, is spearheading the union's drive.

Anderson said that the United Auto Workers have cooperated fully with the RWDSU drive, lending their union hall and staff representatives to the campaign.

American Chicle makes several brands of chewing gum. The bargaining unit at Rockford includes production, maintenance and shipping department employees.

The campaign is also moving slowly but steadily ahead at the two other plants. Hugh Buchanan, who is in charge of Local 461's drive at Adams Brands Ltd., reported that cards are continuing to come in from workers there.

Frank Scida of Local 50 said that another organizing leaflet will be distributed at American Chicle's plant in New York shortly and that the new leaflet is expected to bring in new union members.

35 Cents Won Over 3 Years At Food Firm by '1064'

DETROIT, Mich.—Eighteen members of Local 1064 have won a 35 cents wage boost in a newly-signed three-year contract settlement with Buddie's Food Service Inc., it was reported by Paul Domeny, general secretary.

The workers, employed at the Dodge main plant lunch wagon service, won 15 cents as of Sept. 12, 10 cents next Sept. 12 and 10 cents Sept. 12, 1962. The contract expires Sept. 11, 1963.

The agreement was ratified by the members Sept. 21. Chief steward Charles Schwartz, Homer Armistead and Domeny negotiated for the union.



AT MIDWEST RWDSU MEETING: Int'l Rep. John Kirkwood speaks at COPE conference in Cleveland as Reg. Dir. Gerald Hughes, conference chairman, and Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg of Local 101, Pittsburgh, Pa., listen.

Indiana Clergymen Ask Repeal Of State 'Right-to-Work' Law

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (PAI)—A group of prominent Indiana clergymen and lay leaders have demanded priority action by the state legislature to repeal Indiana's "right-to-work" law when it meets in January.

The churchmen denounced the anti-collective bargaining measure, which was enacted in 1957 in the face of widespread public protest, as being a "compulsory open-shop law" that violates the rights of both management and labor.

The action was taken in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Religion and

Labor Fellowship of Indianapolis. The council of churchmen and lay members of Indiana's leading faiths acted after a study of the harmful effects of the "right-to-work" law on the state's economy and general welfare.

As a result of its investigation, the council stated that "the Indiana compulsory open shop law has not attracted new industry that added to the prosperity of the state."

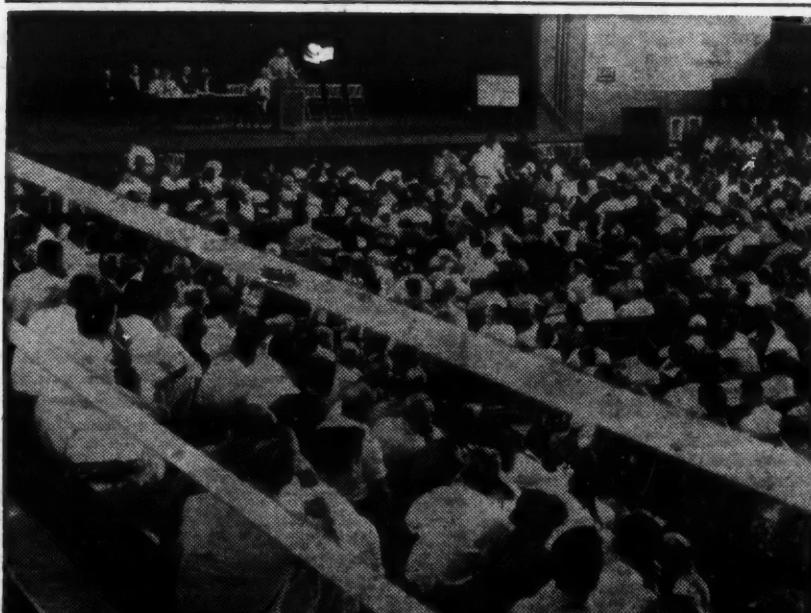
This contention has been one of the main arguments of "right-to-work" sponsors for retention of the anti-labor law.

The church group said in its resolution that the legislature should repeal the law "in order to restore the recognized right and freedom of management and labor to decide conditions of work through the processes of collective bargaining."

The action by the Religion and Labor Fellowship has important political overtones in the November Presidential election campaign because repeal of the "right-to-work" law is a major election issue between the Democrats and Republicans in Indiana. The Democratic national platform pledges repeal of the "right-to-work" laws.

The Democratic nominee for governor, Matthew Welsh, has declared that if elected he will support repeal of the unpopular law "as the first order of business" when the legislature meets in January.

The Republican nominee for governor, Crawford Parker, has stated he will veto any measure repealing the law and will support even stronger curbs on labor.



KOHLER STRIKERS hear detailed explanation of NLRB decision finding Kohler Co. guilty of unfair labor practices. More than 1,800 striking members of UAW Local 833 and wives attended meeting in the Sheboygan, Wis., armory. Local officers urged strikers to apply for reinstatement to their jobs.

Deadlock Over Quaker Pact In St. Joseph

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Negotiations between Local 125 and the Quaker Oats Co. for a contract renewal have reached a deadlock, it was reported by Robert Dyche, the local's business agent.

The membership met on Sept. 27 and voted 240-13 not to accept the company's offer of a two-year contract with a 7 cents increase the first year and 5 cents the second. The company also wanted the contract to expire Sept. 1, but it refused to pay retroactive pay from the date of signing to last Sept. 1.

The union is seeking 10 cents each year and wants the contract to run for two years from the date of signing.

About 450 workers are employed at the plant, which mills cereals, flour and pancake and cake mixes. There is also a small feed operation at the plant.

The local's negotiators are Pres. Cliff Gillett, William Bartles, Dowell Bowman, Mary Ellis, Ethel Kramer, Jerry Long and Dyche. Reg. Dir. John Capell has also been taking part in the talks.

Election Due Dec. 1 For 110 in Kansas At Hardware Firm

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The NLRB will hold a representation election among the 110 employees of the Bish, Mize & Siliman Hardware Co. in Atchison, Kans., on Dec. 1, it was reported by Reg. Dir. John Capell.

"There's a real good chance that we'll win this election," Capell said.

Atchison has long been a town unfriendly to labor, with no industrial union organization. The Steelworkers recently won an election at an Atchison foundry, after four unsuccessful tries, to break the organizing barrier.

A number of the Bish, Mize & Siliman employees then started a campaign and asked the RWDSU for help. A whirlwind two-day drive brought a large number of signed union cards.

Another union, which intervened at the NLRB hearing and presented three cards, will also appear on the ballot.

NLRB Official Cites L-G 'Conflicts'

CHICAGO (PAI)—The "hopeless conflicts" in the Landrum-Griffin Act have been acknowledged by a member of the National Labor Relations Board, Joseph A. Jenkins.

The NLRB member's complaint was largely directed at the conflicts in the secondary boycott provisions of the law.

He said the board has before it dozens of appeals from trial examiners who have ruled with varying interpretations on the secondary boycott provisions.

The section which restricts organizational and recognitional picketing has been hotly controversial. It went into effect on Nov. 13.

Trade union leaders have charged that the law hampers legitimate organizational drives and that it is both unfair and illegal. If the NLRB hands down a decision upholding the provision, a number of unions plan to appeal it through the courts.

Candidate Swainson Writes Column for Mich. Labor

DETROIT (PAI)—Lieutenant Governor John B. Swainson, who is running for Michigan Governor to succeed G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams, is appealing directly to organize labor for support through a special weekly column written for the labor press in Michigan. His first one deals with ways of keeping the State's economy strong and overhauling the State's tax structure to end "grossly unfair levies on low-income families."

75 at Merita Bakery Organized in Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—A majority of the 75 salesmen, drivers and retail clerks employed by the Merita Bakery here have joined Local 28, which has petitioned the NLRB to set a representation election, it was reported by Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold.

The 75 bakery workers are employed in Charlotte and at six station outs (small warehouses) in Ashville, Albemarle, Rockingham, Shelby and Chester, N.C. and in Lancaster, S.C.

"More of the Merita employees are joining every day,"

Lebold said. "A number of the station-outs have signed up and we're trying to complete organization before the election."

Lebold said that Merita's plant manager, Mr. Cross, has pledged the company's neutrality in the election. The NLRB has not yet set a date for the election.

The RWDSU already represents 150 Merita plant employees in Charlotte; 60 salesmen in Wilmington, N.C. and 90 salesmen and clerks in Rocky Mount, N.C. The organized salesmen have a wage differential, job secur-

ity and grievance procedures that the Charlotte salesmen hope to win, Lebold said, along with a company-paid retirement plan and a health and welfare plan.

Lebold added that one of the aims of organizing salesmen in Charlotte is to help establish a salesmen's guild within the RWDSU for salesmen of bread, milk, soft drinks and other food products throughout the Carolinas.

Charlotte plant employees, headed by Pres. Bill Griffith, and a large committee of salesmen led the organizing drive, aided by Lebold.



Local 945 committee looks pleased after signing first contract with Perry Creamery in Tuscaloosa. Negotiators for the local were Horace Harper, Bobby Ramsay, Ivey Bailey, Bobby Skelton, Margie Berensky, Marie Smith and Harold Hubbard.

Perry Creamery in Tuscaloosa Signs First RWDSU Contract

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dairy Workers Local 945 has won a first contract for 65 RWDSU members employed at the Perry Creamery in Tuscaloosa, it was reported by Alabama Council Org. C. T. Daniel.

The workers won an 8 cents across-the-board increase over two years in the agreement in addition to the standard union seniority, grievance procedure, holiday and vacation clauses. The Christmas bonus was also converted into wages for production workers and increased commission for salesmen.

The dairy recognized the local as bargaining agent without an election after the workers organized and elected a shop committee.

The union's negotiators included Bobby Ramsay, Harold Hubbard, Horace Harper, Ivey Bailey, Bobby Skelton, Margie Berensky, J. C. Cannon, Marie Smith and Daniel.

Barber's Pact Renewed

Daniel also reported that 80 members of Local 102 have won wage increases ranging from \$10 to \$12 monthly in an 18-month contract renewal signed with Barber's Pure Milk Co. in Mobile.

The contract is retroactive to Sept. 10. Retail sales employees won a flat monthly boost of \$10 to \$15, production employees won 8 cents hourly across-the-board and retail salesmen are now responsible for only three-eighths of bad debts run-up by their customers. Garage employees won a \$15 monthly pay boost.

Certain classification changes will bring some employees up to an additional 15 cents hourly.

In addition, all Barber workers won \$3,000 life insurance coverage.

"We expect to put the union's health and welfare plan in the contract at the next negotiations," Daniel said.

The union's negotiating committee included Pres. Joe McCullough, Vice-Pres. Bill Wood, Fin. Sec. R. M. Kennedy, Rec. Sec. Norman McClinton, Marcus Vickers, James White, S. T. Porter, Jack Freeland and Daniel.



Negotiating committee for Local 102, which won solid contract with Barber's Pure Milk Co. in Mobile, includes (l. to r. standing) Marcus Vickers, R. M. Kennedy, James White, S. T. Porter, Bill Wood, and Norman McClinton. Pres. Joe McCullough is seated at the desk.

First Sealtest Dairy Pact Won in Florence, S. C. After Tough 18-Month Struggle

FLORENCE, S. C.—After a year-and-a-half battle with the Sealtest Dairy, Local 1005 has won a one-year contract for the 39 employees of the dairy, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported. The contract signing came after the workers had voted to strike. A marathon bargaining session, which began at 2 o'clock one afternoon and ended at 5 o'clock the next morning, succeeded in reaching an agreement.

The agreement provides wage gains averaging \$4.50 weekly. Production workers won hourly increases ranging from 6 to 17 cents, while salesmen won a commission boost of $\frac{1}{2}\%$. The contract also provides standard RWDSU clauses covering seniority, grievance procedure, arbitration and protection against discrimination for union membership.

The local won a certification election at the dairy in July 1958. After several negotiating sessions, the company refused to meet further. In May the NLRB found the company guilty of four federal violations in trying to bust the union, including improper interrogation of employees.

"The NLRB findings broke the company's back," Larsen said. Mr. Pendergrast, director of labor relations for Sealtest's southern dairy division, then entered the talks with L. H. Lester, plant manager.

Union Had Only Four

At one time the union was composed of only its four committee members, Local Pres. Kenneth Strickland, Marvin Garrett, Ernest Powell and Bill Heywood. The union now has 37 of the 39 employees signed up.

Bobby Hannah and Bill DuBois participated in the closing negotiations along with the four committeemen.

Florence, a city of 30,000 about 100 miles from Charleston, has long been known as an anti-union town. "We fought the whole damn city of Florence," Larsen said.

Florence is not far from Darlington, where a textile mill was shut completely down after the Textile Workers Union won a representation election four years ago.

The Florence victory has aroused the

interest of workers in Charleston, Larsen said. A number of department and food store employees have inquired about organizing in their shops.

Local 885 in Miami Signs Majorities At Two Shops

MIAMI, Fla.—Local 885 has filed NLRB petitions to represent workers at two shops here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Danny Klein.

A one-week campaign among the 23 employees of Farm House Frozen Foods Inc. signed up 19 of the workers. The board has not yet set an election date.

"I think we'll win hands down," Klein said.

A meeting between the local and management to discuss recognition was scheduled at The Record's pressroom. The Record, which prepares frozen desserts, pies and casseroles, was recently bought by Ward Baking Co.

The second petition was filed for the seven employees of Boy's Electric Co., an electric supply house here. Five of the seven workers have signed RWDSU cards.

Klein also reported that seven employees of Southern Electric Co. joined the union when their firm merged with Consolidated Electric, another electrical wares supply firm. The eight employees of Consolidated were previously members of Local 885.

The Consolidated shop stewards assisted in the organizing of the Southern workers and also provided the lead for the Boy's campaign.

3 Reinstated With \$1,250 After Firing in Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, Fla.—Reinstatement of three workers with back pay totaling \$1,250 was won by Local 885 after their firing for union activity.

During an organizing drive at Georgia Broilers of Florida Inc., a frozen food jobber, union supporters Ellis Chapman, Benjamin Singleton and Algeron English were fired. After filing NLRB charges against the firm, the local went on to win a bargaining election July 6 among the firm's 16 remaining employees.

Last week the NLRB ordered the three workers reinstated with full back pay. Chapman won \$450, Singleton \$425 and English \$375.

When management reinstated the workers, it also agreed to enter negotiations, which are expected to begin next week.

Henry Barton, a Local 885 member at Miami Tomato Co., provided the lead in the Georgia Broiler drive.

250 Sask. Laundry Workers Hold Strike in Abeyance; Arbitration Move Is Pressed

REGINA, Sask.—The strike authorization given by 250 members of Locals 558 and 568 to their negotiating committee in the dispute with eight laundries here and in Saskatoon is being held in abeyance, pending possible arbitration, it was reported by Adam Borsk, Saskatchewan Joint Board representative.

'650' Organizes 285 at Bakery In Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 650 has filed a petition with the Manitoba Labour Relations Board to represent the 285 workers of the Paulin Chambers Biscuit Co. here, it was reported by Gordon Ritchie, Manitoba Joint Board representative.

The petition was filed Oct. 4. Paulin Chambers is a subsidiary of Weston, the largest biscuit manufacturer in the world.

Orgs, Doug Floren and Jack Tanner headed up the campaign.

Ritchie also reported that Local 755 has submitted amendments for a revised agreement covering 500 dairy industry workers in the province to the management.

The negotiations are expected to start shortly, Ritchie said.

The plants involved are Modern Dairies here and in Brandon, 150 miles west, Standard Dairies, Medo-Land Creamery Ltd. and Crescent Creamery Ltd.

The Manitoba Federation of Labour will meet at the Royal Alexander Hotel here from Oct. 14 to 16, Ritchie said. All RWDSU locals in the province are expected to send delegates to the meeting.

Union Fees Paid in Tobacco

TORONTO (CPA)—Ontario's Labor Relations Board has recognized the barter system. The board ruled that under certain circumstances it will accept evidence of payment of goods as proof of union membership.

The decision was prompted by a Lumber and Sawmill Workers case. The union

A meeting has been set with representatives of the provincial department of labor, which may lead to arbitration of the dispute. Wages in the laundry and dry cleaning industry range from 86 cents to \$1.53 an hour.

"We hope to avoid a strike," Borsk said. Borsk, who formerly served as western director of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, joined the RWDSU staff recently. Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek has taken a leave of absence to join the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour staff.

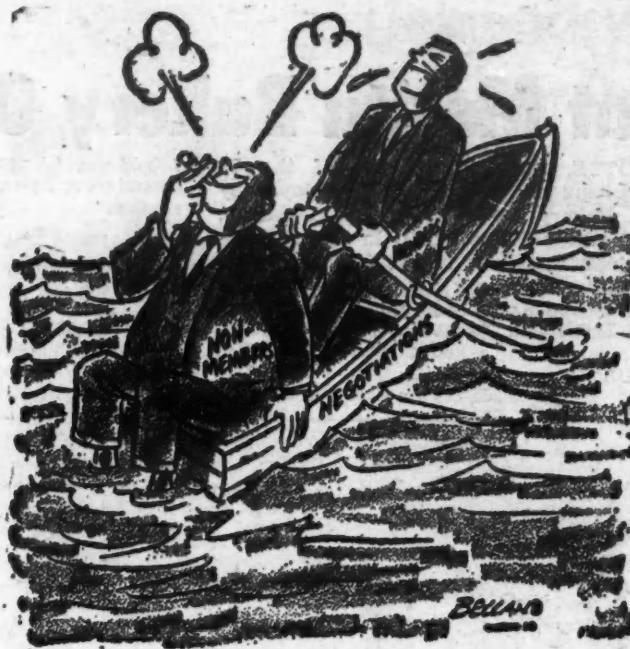
Special membership meetings authorized the strike early last month because of the laundries' failure to bargain in good faith.

Contract Expired Jan. 2

A multi-unit contract, covering all the laundries, expired Jan. 2. In August, a conciliation board majority recommended the removal of all wage differentials between the laundries and a wage boost of 2 cents effective July 1, 3 cents more Jan. 1, 1961 and a second 3 cents Jan. 1, 1962.

The board majority also recommended improvements in welfare benefits, a five-day work week for salesmen, and improvements in working conditions.

The employers have refused to accept the majority report. These are Modern Laundry Ltd., Regina Steam Laundry, Rainbow Laundry, Nu-Life Cleaners and Dyers, Capital Dry Cleaners, Arthur Rose Cleaners, My Wardrobe Ltd., and Queen City Cleaners.



The Right to Freeload

120 Win First RWDSU Pact At Dempsters Bread in Ont.

TORONTO, Ont.—One hundred and twenty members of Local 461 have won their first contract at Dempsters Bread Ltd., a wholesale bakery here, it was reported by Herb Thorne, business agent.

The two-year contract provides a package averaging 15c. Some workers will get up to 30c more hourly because of newly-established automatic progression rates.

Wages were raised 3c hourly effective Sept. 26. In March 1961, hours will drop from 48 to 47, while take-home pay is maintained. Next September hours will drop to 46 with pay maintained and a 2c general increase. In March 1962 the work week will be reduced to 45 hours.

In addition to union security, check-off, holiday and paid vacation clauses, the contract provides for the bakery's supplying and laundering all employee uniforms.

The contract also set up an automatic wage progression from minimum to maximum pay for the job in six two-month steps, each with a 5c hourly increase.

About half the workers will get increases up to 30c an hour from the progression.

Local 461 negotiators were G. Petroli, S. Duhatschek, Max Schiebnhammer, Int'l Rep. Al Gleason and Thorne.

New Party Names Two Candidates In Ontario Ridings

TORONTO (CPA)—The New Party, ten months before its official launching, has two candidates for federal office in the field.

In Niagara Falls and Peterborough, where federal by-elections are being held Oct. 31, big nominating conventions put up candidates under the New Party label. Both candidates will have the support of the CCF organization, as well as the CLC affiliates and New Party clubs in the constituencies.

Walter Pitman, a 31-year-old schoolteacher, was nominated by 250 people at Peterborough.

In Niagara Falls, 350 delegates turned out to nominate the reeve of Stamford Township, Ed Michelson, and to hear CCF leader Hazen Argue.

Stanley Knowles, chairman of the National Committee for the New Party, told the Peterborough convention that the New Party is essential if Canada is going to preserve its parliamentary system.

"There are three reasons why this country should have a new party," declared Mr. Knowles. "We have to have a two-party system in which the parties have different viewpoints, but both present parties have no difference; we need new ideas for the social and economic development of this country; and we need to give help and leadership to the underdeveloped countries of the world."

Both nomination conventions far exceeded the hopes of local New Party officials. The Peterborough meeting donated \$1,300 towards the campaign funds, after hearing a plea from staff organizer Fred Young.

As neither riding returned a sizeable CCF vote, observers will be watching to see how well the New Party does against strong Liberal and Conservative opponents.

Niagara Falls went Liberal in the last federal election by a narrow margin over the Conservatives. The CCF candidate trailed. Peterborough is regarded as a safe Conservative seat. Both ridings, by combining rural townships with urban areas, present good testing grounds for the various trends operating in Canadian politics today.

That Good Old Union Jail

ST. JOHN, N. B. (CPA)—St. John, N.B., is the only city in Canada where a citizen can patronize union services while being arrested.

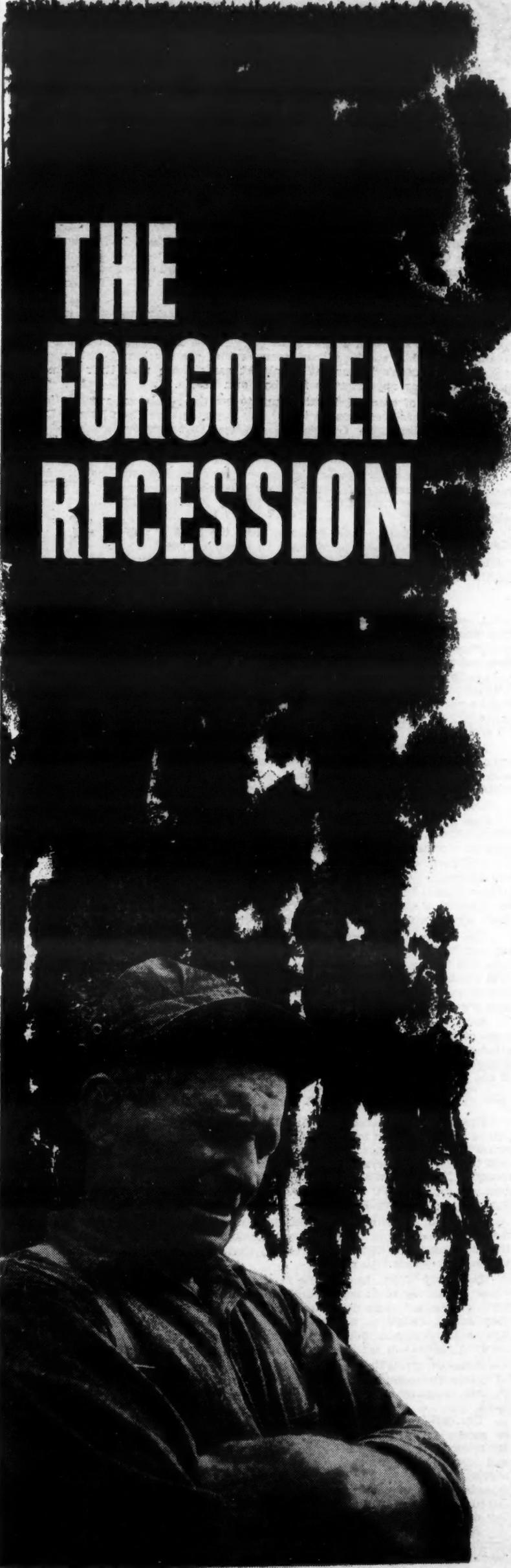
You have the pleasure of being put under arrest by a member of the oldest police union in North America—the St. John Policemen's Protective Association, Local 61 of the National Union of Public Employees. The union was first organized in September 1918, but did not sign its first agreement until a year later due to opposition by the City Council, including a lockout of the police employees.

If you have the misfortune of landing up in the city jail, the members of National Union of Public Employees, Local 704, a local of city jailers, will act as your host.

If it becomes necessary to appeal to the city for assistance with your problem, the Mayor is Brother James Whitebone, who also holds the job of president of the St. John Labour Council.

feature Section

THE FORGOTTEN RECESSION



GOP 'Normalcy': 4 Million Jobless

The campaign rallying cry of GOP Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon and the party he leads is "You never had it so good!" But for millions of Americans, those words are a bitter commentary on their life of poverty in a land of plenty. Four million workers out of work—this "statistic" is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Nixon.

And their number is growing. The failure of the Big Business-dominated GOP administration over the past eight years to cope with America's economic problems has brought about two recessions—and seems almost certain to cause a third. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have been "automated" out of the only jobs they have ever held; the number of textile workers has shrunk by almost half in ten years; the number of mine workers has gone down by two-thirds in less than a generation. And both industries are producing as much or more with this reduced work force.

The most shocking aspect of this bleak picture is that so few Americans seem to be sharply concerned about it. Yes, organized labor has persistently warned of the danger to the economy—and the hardship inflicted on millions of workers and their families. Senator Kennedy and other liberal Democrats (and a handful of maverick Republicans) have been raising the issue of joblessness—but it remains to be seen whether the American people as a whole regard the issue as seriously as these political leaders.

For a great many years 2.5 to 3 percent unemployment was looked upon as the inescapable minimum in our society. "Fractional unemployment," we optimistically told ourselves—restless men and women in the process of shifting from one job to another, people only temporarily out of work, and the unemployables who just couldn't hang on to a job.

But that 2.5 to 3 percent has been left behind in recent years with 4 percent getting the dubious distinction of being looked upon as an irreducible minimum. Right now we are in grave danger of being told and believing that 5 percent should be looked upon as normal.

A Calm View of High Unemployment

Only the other day the staid *Journal of Commerce* took an editorial trip through the unemployment statistics with their "persistent" above 4 percent rate of the past few years and blandly observed:

"But it is just possible that it will some day be discovered that the 4 percent 'normal' unemployment ratio of the postwar years wasn't normal at all, but something below normal!"

The *Journal of Commerce* put an exclamation mark at the end of this sentence and well it might.

For what is startling about it is that the Eisenhower administration and the business community in general have complacently accepted unemployment figures and ratios that spell economic disaster for our country in the long run. They have even accepted this ratio in this election year when men and women will be thinking about their jobs on Election Day and will be wondering what happened to the old GOP slogan—"The Full Dinner Pail."

For oldsters who were brought up on the "Full Dinner Pail" slogan of the past, the degree of complacency with which the Eisenhower administration has accepted high unemployment rates during its eight years in office must come as a shock.

In 1952, the last year of the Truman administration, the jobless rate was 3.1 percent. The first year of the Eisenhower administration it dropped to 2.9 percent, but this is the lowest it has ever been and the rate from then on has been brutally high: 5.6 during the 1954 recession; 4.4, 4.2 and 4.3 during the next three years of "prosperity," then another leap to 6.8 as a result of the 1958 recession, dropping to 5.5 during the recent recovery. Even after recovery, the July 1960 rate was still 5.5, showing that we are still far from the old "normal" 4 percent rate. The latest published figure now shows the rate to be 5.9, higher than any rate except the critical rate during the 1958 recession.

Personal Tragedy Not Shown in Statistics

These cold statistics mean men and women are out of work, their standard of living debased, their power as consumers sharply reduced. This means personal tragedy, but it is also a reflection of tragedy for the nation if it means that the United States must resign itself to having one out of every 20 of its workers without jobs, contributing nothing to the growth of the economy.

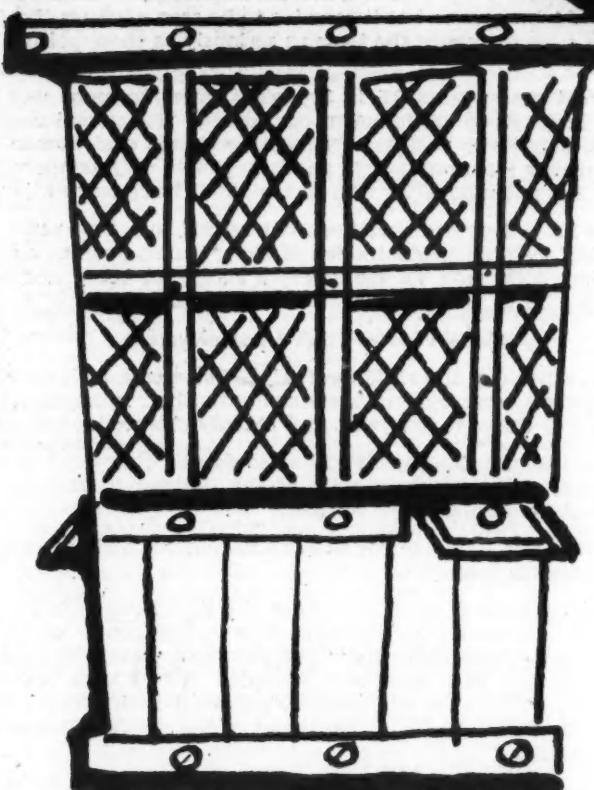
However, there are some signs of alarm in other quarters than the Administration. "Slump No. 4?" asks the *Washington Post* in an editorial. It notes that "the economists seem to be divided on the question of whether the country has already entered upon its fourth postwar depression or is merely facing the prospect of such a slump some time in 1961."

All this has produced a peculiar mixture of political and economic reporting with inside page headlines telling us that the economy is at a standstill or even slipping, while front page headlines tell us that of course the Administration won't let us go to pot in an election year:

"Business Sales in July Off to 7-Month Low," says the *Wall Street Journal* on page five while page one of the same paper tells us "Economists See Pickup in Next Two Months; Trend Would Aid GOP."

The thought that the Eisenhower administration would take action to spur the economy this year merely because it is an election year is a cynical one. But even if it should take last minute action to give the economy a shot in the arm, cut down on unemployment and give us all a prosperity glow on Election Day, the time is running perilously short.

The GOP Mess in Washington



JUST EIGHT years ago, General Dwight D. Eisenhower was actively campaigning for the Presidency. As part of his "crusade," he promised to "clean out the mess in Washington" and make his Administration "clean as a hound's tooth."

Today, the hound's tooth is badly in need of dental care. Congressional investigators and inquiring reporters have discovered case after case of influence peddling and dedication to private, rather than public, interest.

Although the President has for the most part managed to keep his shining armor undimmed, Republican politicians, cabinet members, department heads, and Administration appointees have been considerably less discreet than their leader:

• C. Wesley Roberts, first GOP National Committee chairman under the Eisenhower Administration, resigned after the press revealed that he had accepted a fee for the sale of a state hospital while he headed the Kansas Republican Party.

• Adolph H. Wenzell, Budget Bureau consultant, was featured in the Dixon-Yates scandal when it was revealed that he was advising both the government and the private banks seeking to profit from the Tennessee Valley Authority transaction.

• Harold E. Talbott, Air Force secretary, was honored with a parade after resigning when it was learned that he was using his cabinet post to secure defense contracts for firms where he had a financial interest.

• Sherman Adams, the President's administrative assistant, was forced to resign for using White House influence to help his friend, Bernard Goldfine.

While Roberts, Wenzell, Talbott, and Adams all made headlines at the time of their resignations, the newspaper stories sounded as if each case was an isolated example. The general public was left with the impression that government would always have a few dishonest men, but that a Republican President could be counted upon to clean house.

In the last few months, however, even the most biased members of the press have been hard put to maintain this image. Investigations by the House Legislative Oversight Committee have disclosed an embarrassingly long list of "irregularities" not only in various executive departments, but also in the so-called "fourth branch of government" — the independent regulatory agencies.

These agencies — seven in all — were created by Congress for the dual purpose of protecting the public interest and meting out justice to private interests. In an effort to protect the agencies from undue political pressure, Congress carefully placed them outside the executive branch's control and limited the number of commissioners who may be appointed from any one political party.

While Congress may have had the best of motives, these agencies it created have been traditionally irresponsible and lacking in direction. Instead of being headed by dedicated public servants, they have, all too often, been the refuge for defeated politicians. Instead of championing the people, the commissions have

supported the status quo, discouraged competition, and shown only indifferent interest in protecting the public.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, however, the indifference has been replaced not with the much heralded "crusading spirit," but with tender concern for the very groups that the commissions are supposed to regulate.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee — the committee that must approve nominations to six of the seven major agencies — has said: "Who cares these days who is going to be Secretary of Commerce? But when a regulatory agency chairmanship falls vacant, oh brother, the calls and letters we get!"

The powerful interests in the oil, gas, railroad, and communications media that are supposed to be regulated by the agencies are the same interests that supply the Republican Party with a large share of its funds. These interest groups — taking advantage of public apathy toward agencies that are considered little more than part of Washington's bureaucratic alphabet game — have used their influence to obtain key agency appointments for their own people.

The ability of special interest groups to use the regulatory agencies for their own advantage has been brought to light by Representative Oren Harris (D., Ark.) and his House Legislative Oversight Committee. Investigations conducted by the committee have revealed that groups who financed Eisenhower's "crusade" have received healthy dividends on their original political investments.

During the last eight years, almost every regulatory agency has been involved in at least one instance of favoritism for a special interest group. Investigations have revealed everything from outright bribery to off-the-record discussions and political "payola."

One of the first agencies to suffer from the light of public scrutiny was the Federal Communications Commission. In November 1958, the Justice Department recommended that three applicants for a television channel in Miami be disqualified for trying to use "improper influence on the FCC."

Payola in the Nation's Capital

According to the Justice Department, two of the FCC commissioners, including Chairman John C. Doerfer, had held "extensive off-the-record contacts" with persons whose applications were pending before the commission and with members of Congress, speaking on behalf of the applicants. Chairman Doerfer also was reported to have "solicited \$50,000 for his vote in the Pittsburgh Channel Four case." Doerfer resigned following evidence that he had spent a week's vacation on a TV station owner's yacht. Another commissioner resigned when he was indicted by a federal grand jury for having accepted "financial favors" from persons seeking to influence his decisions.

Still another FCC commissioner, Robert R. Lee, has been under continuous fire for accepting entertainment from companies under the agency's jurisdiction. Lee made his name in the Administration as a close friend of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, established to oversee the railroad and trucking industries, also has had its share of influence peddling. Hugh W. Cross, ICC chairman, was forced to resign after he admitted talking to rail officials about securing a contract for one of his Republican friends.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has to date avoided commissioner resignations and deliberate connivance, but it has compiled a record of protecting established airlines against both newcomers and organized labor rather than promoting safety and economical air transportation. The nonscheduled airlines, which first developed coach service with its lower fares, have been systematically eliminated.

The Federal Power Commission — with authority to regulate gas and oil rates — has been the subject of considerable investigation by the Harris Committee. Hearings held by the committee in May indicated that a number of the commissioners held regular meetings with oil pipeline company officials, that the companies considered informal talks with the FPC commissioners to be "accepted practice," and that the commissioners frequently accepted free entertainment from the industry.

With cases pending before the regulatory agencies representing substantial sums of money to the companies involved, it is understandable that big business attempts to "pack" the commissions with its "friends." It is up to the executive branch of government to make sure that its appointments are in the best interest of the public.

Nixon Gets Jobs for Pals

Despite this responsibility, Vice-President Richard Nixon is known to have played a major role in securing appointments for four recently named commissioners. Frederick Ford, new FCC chairman, was pushed by Nixon because of his closeness to Attorney General William Rogers. Timothy Murphy, new ICC commissioner, seconded Nixon's nomination at the 1956 GOP convention. Thomas Donegan, the man who replaced FPC member Connole, helped Nixon in the Alger Hiss case. Paul Sweeney, another new FPC member, also was recommended by Rogers.

Not all of the "mess in Washington" can be attributed to deliberate political manipulation. Some of the Eisenhower appointees have been such firm believers in the "business in government" philosophy that they have simply brought the ethics of the marketplace with them.

Dr. Henry Welch, head of the Food and Drug Administration's Antibiotics Division, apparently could see nothing wrong in supplementing his income by actively participating in various drug publications. Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Arthur Flemming was forced to ask for Dr. Welch's resignation when the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee disclosed that the FDA official had received \$287,142 in outside income during the seven years since 1953.

Although Dr. Welch was charged with the licensing of antibiotics on the basis of safety and potency, he edited two antibiotic publications that were financed by drug company advertisements and industry reprints of articles in the publications.

Dr. Barbara Moulton said that she resigned from FDA in disgust because it is "merely a tool of the drug industry and often overlooks public safety." Calling for removal of key officials in the agency, she charged that over the years they had become much too closely associated with the industries they are supposed to regulate.

"Hundreds of people, not merely in this country, suffer daily and many die because FDA has failed utterly in its solemn task of enforcing those sections of the law dealing with the safety and misbranding of drugs," she declared.

Based on its record over the last eight years, the present Administration has hardly managed to live up to advance billing. President Eisenhower may still be "above it all," but the big business representatives that he brought to Washington to "help clean up the mess" have managed to make the much-publicized deep freezes and mink coats of the Truman Administration seem like a penny-ante game.

The Great Debate:



First of Four
TV Discussions
Shows Differences
Between Candidates

CHICAGO (PAI)—Senator John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon have spelled out their differences on economic issues of vital concern to trade unionists and all Americans before an estimated 75,000,000 people.

For the first time in U.S. history, political nominees of the two major parties engaged in a face-to-face contest on the issues. Through the medium of television and radio the American voter heard them. The debate provided an exceptional opportunity for the voters to decide how they will mark their ballots November 8.

Of particular interest to trade unionists is that the debate—the first of a series of four—was concerned with such domestic issues as minimum wage, medical care for the aged, housing, farm program, the economy and Federal aid to education.

The next debate will originate from Washington October 7 at 7:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

Just why the AFL-CIO and almost all of its affiliated unions chose to endorse Kennedy over Nixon was made clearly apparent during the progress of the debate as the key economic subjects came up for discussion.

Kennedy continually called for action in the economic field, charging that Nixon and the Republican Party were merely giving "lip service" to pressing needs for growth and jobs.

In his opening statement Kennedy declared: "I'm not satisfied to have 50 percent of our steel-mill capacity unused. I'm not satisfied when the United States last year had the lowest rate of economic growth of any major industrialized society in the world, because economic growth means strength and vitality. . . . I'm not satisfied when we have over \$9,000,000,000 worth of food, some of it rotting, even though there is a hungry world and even though 4,000,000 Americans wait every month for a food package from the Government which averages 5 cents a day per individual. . . . I'm not satisfied when the Soviet Union is turning out twice as many scientists and engineers as we are. I'm not satisfied when we see many of our teachers are inadequately paid or when our children go to school in part-time shifts"

Nixon had a more difficult task than did Kennedy. He had to support much of what happened during the Eisenhower Administration but at the same time admit that more action is necessary to meet the peril of present times.

On issues which the trade union movement has a particular interest, this is how the candidates summarized their views:

Minimum Wage—Kennedy pointed out that the \$1.25 an hour minimum wage bill passed the Senate but failed in the House by 11 votes when two-thirds of the Republicans voted against it. He said the threat of a Presidential veto was largely responsible for the defeat.

Nixon replied that if two-thirds of the House, Democrats, were "adequately led," Kennedy should have gotten through his bill—a Presidential veto threat had nothing to do with it.

Medical Care for the Aged—Kennedy said that the Democratic program, for tying this program

to the social security structure, "is the same fight that has been going on for 25 years of social security." He noted that back in 1935 the Republicans opposed social security and they haven't changed. He said that the GOP program, which was adopted at a later date under much pressure, would—if fully used—cost the Federal Government \$600 million and the states \$600 million.

Nixon countered that the social security approach would "require" every one under social security to accept the program and that his program would permit free choice. He failed to note that social security itself is compulsory.

Federal Aid to Education—While both candidates expressed themselves as supporting Federal aid to school construction, Kennedy favored and Nixon opposed Federal aid to teachers' salaries.

Kennedy recalled that in the Senate Nixon broke a tie vote and blocked a program which would have provided Federal aid to the states to be used either for construction or teachers' salaries.

Nixon contended that Federal aid to teachers would mean Federal control. Kennedy replied that supplying money to the states to do what was needed could not conceivably involve any Federal control.

Economic Growth—In Kennedy's view the low rate of economic growth not only endangers our domestic economy, inflating unemployment and hardship, but also seriously threatens our ability to meet the Soviet threat in the years ahead.

Nixon contended that we have not been falling behind the Soviets industrially—yet he would spur economic activity. Kennedy said that the Federal Government must be used to encourage private initiative but in areas where private enterprise cannot meet the needs the Federal Government must step in.

Divided Government—With all expectations for a Democratic Congress, Nixon was asked if he thought he could work with the Democrats better than Kennedy, a Democrat.

Nixon replied that if a Republican President had the people behind him he could push his program through a Democratic Congress.

Kennedy, however, said there was little question that a President could work better with a Congress controlled by his own party. A Republican President would mean more conflict, more drift and more danger.



Sees Kennedy Favoring Rights of Common Man

To the Editor:

I am pleased to see our union supporting Senator Kennedy and that all unions are working hard for his election. There is much at stake in this election, and it is well that working people recognize its importance to their bread and butter.

Nov. 8th is the time for much remembering for all of us. I don't have all the facts at my fingertips, but I do remember the Republicans' opposition to extending unemployment insurance in the last recession in 1958; and that it was extended only because of the howl that labor and a group of decent Democrats—including Senator Kennedy—put up.

I remember also the opposition, year after year, of Eisenhower and all the Republicans to raising the minimum wage, as if \$1.25 an hour is too much for a working man or woman (they were against the \$1 an hour also). I remember them fighting against social security from the beginning, when Franklin Roosevelt first pushed it through, and I remember only this summer how they fought the Forand Bill which would give our older people hospitalization coverage, and the lousy "charity" bill they favored.

I remember Nixon breaking the tie in the Senate by voting against more money for teachers, and Eisenhower vetoing the raise for the postal clerks.

I remember the Republicans joining with the Dixiecrats to give us the Taft-Hartley Law, and then the Landrum-Griffin Law, and that Kennedy did his darndest to protect union members.

Kennedy is a liberal and is pro-union. Maybe he was born into a wealthy family, but he seems to be in the tradition of Roosevelt, who also came from a wealthy family, and he seems sincerely to have the interests of the common man at heart. Certainly in the TV debate with Nixon he made it clear that he stands for decent legislation to help the common man, while Nixon thinks in terms of the "budget"—which means the bankers and such.

It would be a crime if we members of the RWDSU do not work hard for a Kennedy victory, and a return to the days of Roosevelt, when working people were more important than property rights and profits.

ARTHUR JAMES
Chicago, Ill.

Opposes Visits to USSR By Trade Unionists

To the Editor:

I would like to reply to Jerry Katz' recent letter favoring increased labor delegations to Russia. I prefer the stand of George Meany and the AFL-CIO Council, opposing such a move.

Generally, such visitors are shown what the Red bosses want them to see. Unless they speak Russian, they would be saddled with a Communist interpreter, would be unable to make free contacts with the people, and would return brainwashed.

In this connection, Mr. Beck, a CCNY professor, recently visited the U.S.S.R. and managed to secretly speak with a Russian teacher on purely intellectual matters. He later found out that his friend had been arrested, forced to sign a false confession, and sent to prison for three years.

We should be thankful that we live in a free country where we can freely state our opinions. We should not be overzealous in trying to visit Russia under conditions whereby the result would be either to meet only those who the government wishes us to meet, or by luck

meet a critic and unwittingly cost him his freedom or his life.

Also, we should oppose visits to Russia on the grounds that they are taking away our markets, and thus costing many Americans their jobs, using slave labor. In addition, they are building an arsenal, and employing subversion, to destroy the freedom of the U. S. and thus of labor as well.

In addition, we must consider the Red record of discrimination, (as exposed by 150 disgusted African students, who found they were being used as pawns in Soviet power politics, during their stay in Russia). Opposed to freedom of religion, they are destroying the Greek Catholic church and practicing anti-Semitism. They are not averse to destroying whole nations. Witness a statement by N. S. Khrushchev: "In 1943 and 1944 (when the Chechens, Kalmyk, Ingush, and Balkan peoples were deported and their autonomous republics were liquidated), the Ukrainians avoided the same fate only because there were too many of them." Thus said the man who, under Stalin, as the headman of the Ukraine, starved three million kulaks, or small farmers, to death, because they loved their country. This same man ordered the brutal invasion of Hungary, which overthrew its ill-fated free Socialist government.

Recently, he broke off the summit meeting, using the U-2 case as an excuse. He had known about these flights for months, but waited till he had the opportunity to grossly insult the President and through him the American people.

It is my opinion that unions should continue to refuse to give their stamp of approval to Sticky (with blood) Nicky's dictatorship. While multimillionaires like Cyrus Eaton and the bankers who wined and dined this murderer on his first visit, treated him royally, labor gave him the cold shoulder. Thus the so-called friend of the working class found himself more at home with the industrialists he is supposed to hate than the working man he is supposed to favor.

I believe that rather than send delegations to be brainwashed by the Red government, we should do all in our power to fight for the freedom of Iron Curtain workers. The freedom of the future depends on our choice.

RICHARD NYGAARD
Brooklyn, New York

State Rent Agency Seen at Fault

To the Editor:

Recently I had a case against my landlord for a bad painting job that he had given me. The Brooklyn office of the State Temporary Rent Commission awarded me a munificent \$2.15 reduction in rent. My landlord protested this and after eight months the New York office of the Commission decided to return the decrease in rent to the landlord, plus what he had lost, on a retroactive basis.

Since I feel the Rent Control Commission is either a very inefficient agency or a pro-landlord one (or both), I would like The Record to look into the practices of this agency and see what they are doing for the people, or for the landlords, as the case may be.

I also suggest that our unions set up a tenants' section. I wonder how some of the members feel about this? I am sure that each one can relate some story or other about what goes on nowadays, not only in the Rent Control Commission but also in the Building Department of the city which has a strange habit lately of losing complaint letters or acknowledging them two months after they had been sent.

RUBIN LISHINSKY
Brooklyn, New York

Urge Union Members Start Blood Banks

To the Editor:

For a long period of time I have tried to get union groups to start a union blood bank. My efforts were to no avail.

As chairman of the Bell Park Gardens Blood Bank of Bayside, Queens, I personally am fully acquainted with the necessity of having a blood bank. People don't realize the vital necessity until it is too late.

Union members—wake up from your lethargy and canvass your local for donors to start a blood bank. All we need is sufficient donors to warrant a Bloodmobile Unit and to keep our blood bank in good standing. Our blood bank of Bell Park Gardens is affiliated with the American Red Cross, so I can give you any information from that side of the blood bank story.

I would suggest each local send pledge cards to its members to find out how many members are interested in belonging to a blood bank.

Don't wait until it's too late. Prepare yourselves now. The next receiver of blood may be you.

EUGENE ASH
Bayside, New York

Question and Answer On Life Insurance

To the Editor:

I read Sidney Margolius' latest consumer article about life insurance and found it very informative.

If the information is available, I would like to know the insurance company's name whose rates for a 5 year renewable term policy for a man aged 35 is only \$5.90 per \$1,000, and a 20 year decreasing term policy costs \$4.40 per \$1,000, as mentioned in the article. These rates seem very inexpensive.

HARRY BLACK
Bronx, N.Y.

Editor's note: Mr. Margolius says that the rate schedule he used is that of the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, which sells insurance in all states. However, Mr. Margolius adds, residents of New York State (like Brother Black) can purchase life insurance even more cheaply from their savings banks than from an insurance company. He also points out that other companies offer rates similar to those quoted for Occidental, and reminds readers that the type of insurance purchased is more important than the company which sells it.

Praises Article on Schools and Labor

To the Editor:

I am a reader of your paper for over a year, since the hospital strike, and I find it very interesting as well as informative on workers' problems. Exceptionally valuable was the article in the Sept. 11 issue of The Record by Rev. Fritchman, "Why Don't School Books Tell Labor's Story."

This article is a wonderful document and it would be good for every reader of the paper to read it twice and to remember its contents.

The esteemed reverend points out so brilliantly that the leading newspapers keep on telling us how important the industrialists are to our country, but leaders of unions, who organized workers and made it possible for millions of people to respect themselves as human beings and make a better living, are not complimented by them.

Honest labor leaders are called dictators, Bolsheviks and what not. Workers who fight on the picket lines are described as lazy, greedy, featherbedders and so on down the line. The good things of life must go to the employers; the

workers must not demand even the mere necessities of life.

The schools don't teach any better to our children. There are no schoolbooks in which our children could learn of the heroism of labor, how workers lost and still are losing their lives in mines and factories. Our children are taught that work is less important than capital investments. Consequently, we often hear our youngsters blaming their fathers for not being smart enough to become business people and make real money.

These are facts of life which we can't ignore. I am very thankful to Rev. Fritchman for pointing out to the workers this evil in our schools. Keep up your good work, esteemed reverend.

SOPHIE ROSENFIELD
Bronx, New York

Finds Joke in 'Record' Struck a Low Blow

To the Editor:

I have just caught up on reading the Sept. 11 issue of The Record, and must express my appreciation for the unusually rich contents, especially Rev. Fritchman's "Why Don't Our Schoolbooks Tell Labor's Story?", the photo coverage of our participation in the Labor Day Parade, and the delightful account of the "union label kiss."

I was shocked, therefore, when I read in "Lighter Side of The Record" a piece called "Cow Cow Item." I quote:

The town bad girl recently fetched up with a little bundle of joy. Since she was penniless, unmarried, and disowned, the hospital bill had to be paid by the municipal treasury. Later, however, the parenthood of the child was established in the local court, and the alleged young father slapped with a stiff fine for his illicit activities.

When the treasurer's report was read at the annual town council meeting, it became evident that the municipality had come out nearly a hundred dollars ahead on this tearful transaction. One of the elderly councilmen cleared his throat and addressed his colleagues:

"I move we breed her again."

This cheap, disgusting "joke," which degrades women to the status of animals for breeding purposes (and what an apt title!) is out of tune with the rest of The Record. Let whoever selected this revolting piece read the item on page 4, "Not-So-Funny Comics."

How do other members feel about this? And the editors?

In my opinion, I think an apology is due our readers, and an assurance that in the future such trash will be kept out of our union's paper.

B. DIAMOND
New York City

Editor's Note: This matter was taken up in vigorous fashion with the Humor Editor, who could only reply: "Gee, people take things so seriously these days, even jokes." This, of course, was hardly a satisfactory answer, so firm steps have been taken to guarantee that henceforth women will be protected from degrading material in The Record. Men too, for that matter.

Asks Story, Editorial On Nuclear 'Sanity'

To the Editor:

I believe The Record would be rendering a truly great service to this community as well as to our country at large, and to the world indeed, if in a forthcoming issue there would appear both a story on the whole question of sanity on the nuclear policy question, and a stirring editorial as well.

This would, I am sure, stir us all to join with such notables as Walter Reuther and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in an all-out vigorous campaign to help in stamping out the master-evil of our times.

ISIDORE KLOTH
Jackson Heights, N. Y.

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Now is the time for polio protection. It's true the disease usually strikes in the summer, but consequently, more people rush to their doctors then . . . and so supply is sometimes less than demand. Start getting your protection for next season now!

When you go for your "shot," what exactly are you getting? The polio vaccine is made up of a substance that enters your blood stream and acts as a battle front. It entrenched itself and prepares your body to fight off an attack from the deadly polio virus.

The virus is among the very simplest living things. Viruses are so small that bacteria are giants in comparison. They are so small it would take a million of them to make a row one inch long. They are so small they have given up almost all the functions of life . . . except the ability to multiply.

It is these simple viruses that have claimed the greatest efforts of medical science . . . have baffled the most brilliant minds . . . have resisted all attempts to find the secret of their stubborn existence.

We can all remember the fear and heartache which has always been associated with the words "infantile paralysis." We've all seen



Polio Protection Is Still Needed – Now Is the Time!

Why is polio still rampant when we have the Salk vaccine?

Many people think this is polio's "off season" . . . most cases occur in summer. Many fail to follow through with the series of three injections. They've lulled themselves into a false sense of security . . . they've adopted that "it can't happen to me" attitude. But it can!

More than 5,000 cases occurred during 1959 . . . double the number in the record low year of '57!

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We can all remember the fear and heartache which has always been associated with the words "infantile paralysis." We've all seen

pictures of paralyzed children begging for help. We've reached into our pockets for dimes to foster the work of medical science. We've cringed at news of still another polio epidemic.

And finally, in 1954, we all cheered the name of Jonas Salk when the long-sought polio vaccine was discovered.

In the following two years, thousands rushed to clinics and doctors' offices. There was mass immunization. The crippler was stopped in its tracks.

But due to our recent neglect, the polio virus has recovered from the first great attack and is rampaging again all over America.

In the summer of 1960, a severe epidemic broke out in Rhode Island. Other sections of the country suffered lesser attacks.

The Salk vaccine produces about 60 percent immunity with two injections, and boosts the immunity rate to 90 percent after the third injection, usually given 7 months after the first two.

It has taken science 200 years to find an answer to the polio scourge. The first recorded case was noted by an English doctor in the middle of the 19th century.

In 1890, there came reports of an epidemic in Sweden. In 1909, the poliomyelitis virus was isolated. Five years later, several severe summer epidemics struck in the United States. It was then that American men of medicine joined in the fight.

Yet the two centuries of work will have gone for nothing if people don't heed the warnings of their doctors and health services.

The time for polio protection is now. Make sure you and your family are on the safe side. Remember, the crippler isn't dead yet!

R

What to Do In Medical Emergencies

Prepared by Medical Department,
Health Insurance Plan of Greater
New York (H.I.P.)

Do you know what to do in a medical emergency? Naturally, when it looks like a heart attack, or a broken bone, or there is severe bleeding, you call your doctor. But what do you do between the time when you hang up the phone and the doctor or the ambulance arrives? The most important thing is, "NOT TO PANIC." Perhaps it is easier to avoid panic if you follow a few simple, common-sense guidelines about what to do in some emergencies. Or even to be able to distinguish between an emergency and something not quite so serious.

There are many misconceptions still held about ordinary "emergencies." With chest pain, for instance, it is not necessary to make the patient "lie down." Allow him to remain in the most comfortable position for him until the doctor comes. The best immediate treatment for burns is still vaseline and sterile bandages, regardless of every one's "pet remedy." Poisons, such as acids, lye or lysol, splashed on the skin or in the eyes should be washed off with water immediately, and the patient then brought to the doctor for checking and treatment.

What about those sudden medical flare-ups that occur when caring for children? If a child swallows a lot of aspirin, or ink, or other seemingly-impossible items, the important thing to do is make him vomit and then take him to the nearest hospital for first-aid. A high temperature or even a convulsion is not always a sign of serious illness in children, although it certainly can be frightening. Children's body temperature-regulating system is not as developed as it is in adults, and therefore more extreme reactions take place. In these circumstances, you can bring his temperature down by putting a cold cloth on the head and sponging him with cool water until the doctor can start treatment.

Difficulty in breathing, even if there is no fever, is a dangerous symptom and you should call the doctor immediately. Making a "steam room" with a vaporizer or boiling water will help the child breathe when he has the "barking cough" of the croup. If the patient has a stomach ache which might be appendicitis, don't try any medication or laxatives, but call your doctor and describe the symptoms.

But other situations crop up when it's not easy to tell whether it IS a heart attack—or severe indigestion, or whether a temperature of 102 degrees means an ordinary cold, or pneumonia. Don't try to diagnose yourself—medical decisions should be made by your doctor who knows you and your medical history.

Pleeeeze, Mommy!

By JANE GOODSELL

Sunday morning my husband burst into the kitchen to show me three separate objects: (1) his bleeding thumb; (2) an empty box of Band-Aids; and (3) a Tiny Tears doll Band-Aided from head to foot.



Although he was practically incoherent with rage, he managed to transmit the information that he had engaged in discussion with his four-year-old daughter, Molly, who had said to him, "Mommy told me I could."

At that moment, I couldn't think of anything to say to my husband. Partly because he was yelling so hard and partly because I was frantically trying to bandage his thumb with a torn dishtowel. But mostly because it's rather difficult to explain why I would deliberately give Molly a whole box of Band Aids to play with.

It's still difficult to explain, but I'm going to try. If he can understand why I let her play with Band-Aids, maybe he'll be more tolerant the next time he discovers I've let her use up all the Scotch tape or cut up the new magazines.

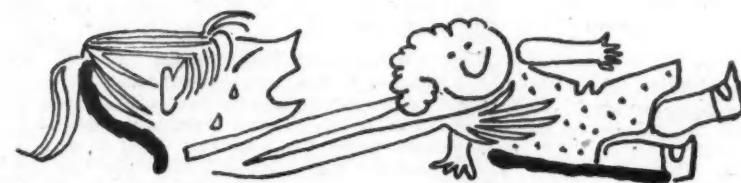
She had a cold that day. Her cold was bad enough so that I felt she should stay in the house, but not bad enough to make her feel like staying there. The sequence of events is as follows:

10 a.m.—She asked if she could have a Band-Aid for Tiny Tears, who had broken her belly button. I said no. Band-Aids were not toys. She said, "Pleeeeze Mommy, just one?" I said no. She said, "Pretty pleeeeze Mommy, just one little teeny Band-Aid?" I said all right, if she'd promise not to ask for another. She promised.

10:10 a.m.—She asked if she could have just one more Band-Aid because the first one had come unstuck. I said no. She said, "Then will you read me a story?" I said, no, I had to make the beds. She asked if she could go outside and I said no, she had a cold. She said she didn't either have a cold, and I said she did, too. She asked if she could have a cookie and I gave her a cookie and she wanted another cookie, which I gave her.

10:25 a.m.—She asked if she could play outside if she wore her snow-suit and galoshes and mittens and a whole bunch of sweaters, and I said no. Could she have her friend, Mary, over to play? I said no, she'd give Mary her cold. Could she have some ice cream? No she couldn't. Could she have just one more little itsy bitsy Band-Aid? I said all right but that was absolutely all.

10:30 a.m.—She asked if I would read her a story now. I said no, I had to clean the bathrooms. She started to cry. Read her a story. Asked if I would read another story. I said no. Asked if she could have just one more



Band-Aid. I said no, she could not. Could she go outside now? No. Could she have Mary over? No. She said she didn't have anything to do. Suggested she play records. She said that was no fun. Ordered her to go to her room and stop bothering me. She agreed on condition I'd give her one more Band-Aid. Gave it to her.

10:45 a.m.—She said she was hungry and wanted lunch. Gave her a peanut butter sandwich.

11:00 a.m.—Said she had nothing to do. I suggested she cut out paper dolls.

11:05 a.m.—Reported she could not find her scissors, and asked if she could use mine. I said no, they were sharp, and delivered short lecture on putting things back where they belonged. She interrupted lecture to ask if she could invite Mary over. No. Could she pleeeeze play with scissors? No. Suggested she watch television. She didn't want to. Could she have a Coke? No. Would I make a dress for her doll? No, I had to get some work done. Why didn't she get her crayons and color? She said that was no fun. Could she go outside now? No, she had a cold. She said her cold was all gone now so why couldn't she go outside? I said her cold was not all gone. Couldn't she pleeeeze have Mary over? No. Could she have a Coke? No. Could she have one more Band-Aid for Tiny Tears? Tiny Tears was very sick.

I said YES, SHE COULD HAVE THE WHOLE BOX!

Now do you understand why I gave it to her?



—Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Which Cleaners Sell Best? Those Advertised Most, Despite Their Higher Cost

By SIDNEY MARCOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

If you're at all typical, you know what convinces you to select one of a dozen competitive products? It's not price or quality, but the amount of advertising.

Unless you're alert to this situation, you may pay 25 to 60 percent more for many household products such as bleaches, cleaners and detergents, for no additional value.

That's what you can learn from the current investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of how Procter & Gamble dominates the bleach market. P & G's Clorox sells 49 percent of all the household liquid bleach in the country on a dollar basis. Yet it's the most expensive of all the liquid bleaches this reporter has found in stores. It costs 27 percent more than supermarket own-brand bleaches such as Co-Op and Bright Sail.

In a recent survey, this reporter found Clorox selling for 19 cents a quart; Rose-X, 16; Co-Op, 15; Bright Sail, 15.

But—and here is the ironical part—all these products are exactly the same in their essential ingredient. All you have to do is look at the labels. They all state: "Active ingredient, sodium hypochlorite, 5.25 percent by weight; inert ingredients, 94.75 percent."

Clorox doesn't display this tattletale fact as prominently or in as big type as some of its lower-priced competitors. But it's there if you look closely at the bottom of the Clorox label.

In fact, the president of a company selling a competitive bleach, testified, "All good brands of bleach are, chemically speaking, identical. They bear a different trade name."

Ads Do The Trick

If Clorox is the same as the other bleaches under different names, why do approximately half the housewives in America pay 20 to 27 percent more for it? That same bleach-company official further testified: "It is the ability of the larger companies to spend tremendous amounts of money in advertising that gets them the business instead of the smaller company like ourselves."

Procter & Gamble is one of the nation's largest advertisers. It spent \$82,500,000 for advertising all its products in 1957, the FTC examiner reported. It has blanketed TV with its commercials, spending more on TV than any other advertiser in '57. It has used aggressive promotion to hold down its smaller competitors. For example, Purex tried to establish its brand in Erie, Pa., where Clorox sells more than 50 percent of the bleach market. To block Purex, Clorox put on a special campaign, with a temporary "cents-off" reduction, an offer of a \$1 ironing-board cover for 50 cents, and special newspaper and TV ads and displays.

P & G uses similar saturation advertising on its many other products. The FTC reports that when P & G introduced Comet, its powder cleaner, it spent \$7,200,000 in a campaign from sometime in 1956 through October, 1957. By March 1958, Comet had 36 1/2 percent of the national market, and was selling about as much as Ajax, the older leading seller.

Generally the liquid chlorine bleaches are cheapest to use. Recently an increasing number of dry bleaches have come on the market. At least one of these, Beads-o'-Bleach, is a chlorine type, at approximately the same or slightly more cost-per-wash as the liquid bleaches. Another type of bleach is the "perborate" or powdered bleach. This is slower but milder, and can be used on resin-treated wash-and-wear cottons. Chlorine bleaches may damage resin-treated cottons.

One of the newest dry bleaches is Lestare, which comes in pre-measured packets. Previously this department reported that a survey by Food Field Reporter, a trade magazine, found Lestare costs 94.6 percent more than liquid bleaches, on a cost-per-ounce comparison. But on the basis of cost-per-wash, the cost difference is 30.7 percent, this manufacturer points out.

Pre-Measured Packets Costly

The cost difference is even more if you consider that the cost-careful housewives buy the half-gallon or gallon sizes of the liquid bleaches at a cost of 3 cents per wash, compared to 3.75 for the same liquid bleach in the quart size, and 4.9 for Lestare. Then the price difference becomes about 60 percent. Even 30.7 percent is a stiff fee for pre-measured packets although the manufacturer writes us that this "is not too much to pay for convenience and evidently the consumer also feels this way since sales are excellent."

You have to be a careful, label-reading shopper in buying all-purpose liquid cleaners too. These have become big sellers for their versatility and no-rinse ease of use. The good news for housewives is that a number of private-brand cleaners of this type have come on the market at noticeable savings.

First, note that there are two types of such cleaners, and more difference than just a pine scent. One is the Lestoil type, which contains a solvent like kerosene, and is especially effective on greasy surfaces. The other is the non-flammable type like Handy Andy and Mr. Clean.

The price differences are significant. Co-Op's Glisten liquid cleaner, similar to Lestoil, sells for 35 cents a quart in the East (a little more in the West) compared to 65 for Lestoil.

In the non-flammable type, Procter & Gamble again wins the banner for having the most heavily-advertised brand at the highest price we found. Its Mr. Clean sells for 69 cents for 28 ounces. Note that this bottle contains only 1 pint, 12 ounces, although it's as tall as the others which contain a full quart (32 ounces). (We'd like P. & G. to get full credit for this innovation in standard weights and measures—what seems to be a 28-ounce quart, or in its own terminology the "Giant" size).

The others include Handy Andy, 69 cents a quart; such supermarket private brands as Co-Op Glow at 45 cents and Grand at 49 cents a quart and an inexpensive newcomer, Bon Ami liquid cleaner, at 39 cents for 32 ounces.

Another general-purpose cleaner which is a little less expensive than the nationally-advertised liquids is Royox, a jelly-like concentrate.

lighter side of the record



Last of the Fast Guns

Dear George: My husband has been watching so many horse operas on television I think he's getting a little goofy. He walks around bow-legged like a cowboy and talks with what he thinks is a Western accent.

The other night I caught him practicing fast draws with the kid's cap pistol. Should I send him to a psychiatrist?—Mrs. Hopalong.

Dear Mrs. Hopalong: Yours is a familiar complaint. However, this column is not qualified to answer medical questions. Particularly since the last case like this when we recommended psychiatric aid.

The psychiatrist told him the town wasn't big enough for both of them and gave him until sunset to get out of town.

A Letter Home

The Japanese student was attending an American university, and he was writing his father in Tokyo about his new school.

"An American university," he wrote, "is a vast athletic institution where, fortunately, some studies are maintained for the benefit of the feeble-bodied."

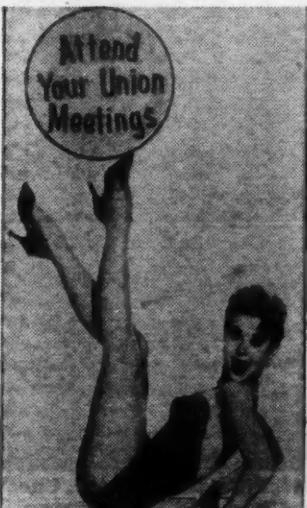
Work or Pleasure?

A marine captain and a lieutenant were having a friendly argument about the amount of work involved in wooing a girl. The captain claimed it was 80% pleasure and 20% work; but the lieutenant said he regarded it as more like 75% pleasure and 25% work. They decided they'd get a third vote, so asked the driver of the jeep they were riding in what he thought of it. They told the private to speak right out and give them a straightforward answer.

"Yes sir," replied the private, "it sure must be 100% pleasure, because if there was any work in it at all, you officers would have us enlisted men taking care of it."

Family Meal

The saddest moment in a husband's life is when he asks his wife what they're having for dinner and she replies "My family."



Ticklers



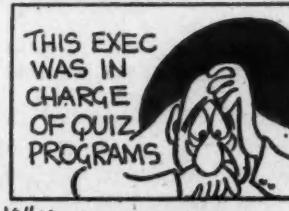
By George



As Kallas Sees It

NEWS ITEM...

No Bowl Of Cherries
A survey conducted by *Printers' Ink* magazine has revealed that 76 percent of the advertising industry's executives who make over \$25,000 a year are unhappy in their jobs.
HMM...
Kallas



ALL TOP EXEC'S HAVE TO WEAR IVY LEAGUE SUITS

Kallas Copyrighted Labor Publications



UNION MAID: A delightful reminder to attend your next union meeting.

October 9, 1960

Definitions

Hypochondriac: A man who spends half his time talking about illnesses he hasn't got, and the other half not listening to his friends talk about illnesses they have got.

Television Mystery: A detective story where crime doesn't pay, except for the sponsor.

Hello! Are You There?

"My wife," said Sam, "talks to herself."

"So does mine," confided Bill, "but she doesn't know it—she thinks I listen!"

Serves 'Im Right . . .

"Hiram," exclaimed Mrs. Corntassel, "that candidate you don't like is coming up the road. What'll I say if he wants to kiss the children?"

"Don't say anything. Just call 'em back to the kitchen and give 'em plenty of bread and butter and molasses."

Scientist's Mission

Some months ago while covering an energy resources conference in Denver a newsmen noticed that one of the nation's top atomic scientists had a bulging briefcase that never left his side. Finally the reporter asked the scientist, Dr. James L. Tuck, director of thermonuclear research at the Los Alamos laboratories in New Mexico, if he had a miniature nuclear reactor concealed in the briefcase.

"No," said the obliging Dr. Tuck. "It's part of my wife's vacuum cleaner. There is no repairman in Los Alamos and she insisted that I have it fixed in Denver."

What Paper D'ya Read?

"If you were marooned on a desert island, and could have only one book to read, what would you take?" asked the author. He addressed a glamorous redhead at a literary cocktail party.

"A tattooed sailor," snapped back the beauty.



Paying close attention during session of Five-State Conference, these Midwest RWDSUers are shown during Sept. 24-25 meeting in Cleveland.

130 Delegates at 5-State Conference

CLEVELAND, O.—One hundred and thirty delegates from RWDSU locals in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania attended the union's annual Five-State conference at the Pick-Carter Hotel here Sept. 24-25, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles. The meeting was hailed as one of the best of its kind ever held.

Much of the two-day conference was devoted to a discussion of the union's political activities. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, chief speaker at the conference, told the delegates that labor's backing for Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, was based on Kennedy's votes in Congress over 14 years on a number of issues vital to labor. Greenberg contrasted Kennedy's record with the record of Nixon and the Eisenhower Administration during the past eight years.

Alvin E. Heaps



George McLean

The conference delegates also heard reports on Landrum-Griffin reporting requirements, strike funds, inter-union strike cooperation, pension planning, organizing and other union matters.

A special welcome was extended to delegates of newly-affiliated Dairy Workers Local 83 of Detroit. The local's delegation was led by Business Manager George McLean, a vice-president of the RWDSU.



Forceful speech by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg was highlight of two-day conference attended by 130 representatives of locals in five Midwest states. Seated on platform with him are Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes, who served as conference chairman, and Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg.



Registration of delegates is handled by Jack Silvers of Local 101, Pittsburgh, seated. Checking in are delegates of Local 94, Marysville, O.